THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 131. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853. PRICE, DRS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul*,
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE J. BENNETTS, is authorized to sign for me by procuration.

J. MACDONALD.

Shanghai, 28th January, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1813.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

G. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDINO, *Hongkong*.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai*.
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore*.
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum*.

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum*.

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged*.

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, Namely:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium. 1⅛ per annum.

And on the Contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium. 1⅛ per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus.—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD. Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD. *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER. Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE. Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE. Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE. Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE. Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE. Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE. Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE. Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN. Esq.
HENRY RICH. Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD. Esq.
HENRY STUART. Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, May [illegible] 1852.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

EX *JOHN BUNYAN*.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

HIGHLAND WHISKEY from *Ross & Co.*—GRANDTULLY-DISTILLERY, Price Drs. 6 per Dozen. Also 100 Dozens of PALE BRANDY from the Stores of *Messrs. Lockett*, 12, King Street, Liverpool,—Price Drs. 8 per Dozen.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghae, 13th January, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie*.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER,—SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE

AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

A FEW Cases of CHERRY BRANDY, in quart bottles at 6 dollars per dozen; also CUNLIFFE, GARRATT & Co.'s PALE SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases at 8 dollars per dozen; and a few Kegs of best GOSHEN BUTTER in 15lbs. Keg.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 28th January, 1853.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, *SHANGHAE*,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of Surplus Stores, just landed from the Ship *Joseph Fletcher*, consisting of —Fine Cabin and Ship BREAD; Salted SUET; and OAT MEAL in Cask; FLOUR in Cask; Bengal RICE; Chloride of LIME; Split PEAS in Cask; CURRANTS in Cask; Pearl BARLEY; Preserved POTATOES; VINEGAR in Cask; PORT and SHERRY Wine in Bottles; Preserved FRUITS in Bottles; Tierces of Fine Hamburgh BEEF; Tierces and Casks of Hamburgh PORK; Preserved SALMON; SOUP & BOULLI &c., &c.

ALSO,

One Large MEDICINE Chest Complete; One COOKING Apparatus.

The whole to be disposed of very Cheap.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, *ON THE 21st FEBRUARY*, 1853, UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house, one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet, all situated on Lots 26 and 26 (A), on the Consular plan and containing 13 mow 5 fun 8 le 8 haou. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on 1st July next. For particulars apply on the premises.

Shanghai, 26th November, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts*); and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days*. It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 26*s*. 6*d*. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand*. The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôts*, 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London, (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.

Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

☞ Specimens are on view at this Office—
January 26th, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. }
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Medical Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

SHANGHAE;

SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"

IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHA. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER;

"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER,—*POO-TUNG.*

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

Shanghae Market Report.

January 21st, 1853.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—40-yards, Drs. 2.9[illegible] —Sales since 18th ultimo 19,600 pieces—30-yds Drs. 2.20—Sales 3,300 pieces.

American Grey Sheetings.—40-yards Drs. 2.6[illegible] for 10 catty—Drs. 2.90 for 11½ catty—30-yards Drs. 2—No Sales.

Jeans.—30-yards Drs. 2.55—Sales 9,200 pieces.

No Stock American Goods in first hands.

Grey Shirtings.—Considerable supplies have been brought by the late arrivals from England and a fair amount of business has been done, but principally in barter.

The Cash quotations of the day may be given as follow—

5 to 5½ catties Drs. 1.80 *a* 1.90
6 to 6½ catties Drs. 2.00 *a* 2.05
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.40

White Shirtings.—Continue at about the same for low reeds, but the better qualities are again lower, owing to a quantity having been pressed on the market against produce.

66 reeds may be quoted at about Drs. 2.40.

EXPORTS.

Black Teas.—Congous.—Notwithstanding the improved accounts received from England a few days after the date of our last report, the market has been comparatively quiet and the transactions limited, chiefly, owing to the unusually small supplies in the market and the great firmness evinced by the Tea men to hold for higher rates. Congous about 30 chops have been settled at an advance of ½ a Tael on common and 1 Tael on all good blackish leaf kinds. Present quotations are—

11¼ *a* 11¾ Taels for common to good common.
12 *a* 13 " for fair to good Sinchune kinds.
15½ *a* 16½ " Ningchows and Wopacks.

The arrivals have been very small during the month, and the unsold stock is consequently reduced to 24,000 packages or 40 full chops while at same period last year, there were upwards of 150 chops on the market.

Green Teas.—In the absence of supplies, the transactions have necessarily been very trifling and do not amount to more than 2,000 packages at slightly advanced rates. As the unsold stock (10,000 packages) consists almost entirely of common Hyson Skins and no further arrivals of suitable Teas are expected, the market may be considered closed for the season.

Silk.—During the month there has been but little demand and the operations have been limited to about 900 bales principally Tsatlees, for which class, prices have been rather easier. Tayssams have maintained their former position.

The settlements to date are about 23,400 bales and are not expected to exceed 25,000 bales for the season.

The exports now amount to 22,350 bales against 14,000 bales same period last year.

Sold Stock 350 bales.
Unsold Stock 450 bales.

The undermentioned are the current rates—

Tsatlee,	No. 1 & 2	Drs. 405 *a* 410
	2	Drs. 380 *a* 390
	3 & 4	Drs. 350 *a* 370
Tayssam,	No. 1	Drs. 330 *a* 340
	2 & 3	Drs. 330 *a* 310
Yuenfa,		Drs. 340 *a* 355
Taroun,		Drs. 365 *a* 370

Opium.—Malwa.—At the date of our last, there existed no demand for either kind of Drug, the quotations being quite nominal—prices gradually declined, and after the arrival of the *Audax* on the 22d ult., and steamer *Erin* on the 24th, it became impossible to effect cash sales at any rate—the quotation for *Malwa* being on the 5th instant Drs. 435—on the 8th, Drs. 415—and on the 11th Drs. 380—at which latter rate, native Merchants were offering to sell their orders for first quality Drug. About the 14th, prices had improved to Drs. 420, but it was not possible to effect sales at this rate, from that date up to present time, the quotation has varied from Drs. 410 *a* 415—the latter may be considered to-day's rate for first quality.

Deliveries estimated at 1,200 chests.
Stock 3,000 chests.

Patna.—Has fluctuated as much as *Malwa* and has been almost as difficult of sale. At the date of our last advice we quoted it Drs. 456 high Nos. On the 11th instant, it had declined to Drs. 402 high Nos., and Drs. 388 for four figures, it has on 14th improved to Drs. 425 high Nos., but cannot to-day be quoted better than Drs. 412.

Estimated deliveries 700 chests.
Stock about 1,100 chests.

Exchange.—Bills on London, 6/ms' 5*s*. 3½*d*. [illegible] 5*s*. 4*d*.

Company's Bills and Oriental Bank's Bills on Bombay and Calcutta have been sold by Tea and Silk-men at Rupees 250 *a* 255 per 100 dollars and Drafts on Canton, also at 10 [illegible] 12 per cent discount.

Freights.—To England, £3 5*s*. for Tea, and £[illegible] 15*s*. for Silk.

To America, Drs. 8 for 40 cubic feet.

Sycee.—Drs. 136, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 188 *a* 190, per 9*t*. 7*m*. 8*c*.

Mexican Dollars.—16 per cent discount, nominal.

P.S.—January 28th.—We have little to add to our market report of last week. The quotations for American and British Cotton Goods, remain about the same; we may add that in—

Tea.—Nothing whatever has been done since the 22nd instant, as holders of Black Teas have withdrawn the bulk of the unsold stock from the market, and are demanding an advance of at least a Tael on previous rates, owing to the nature of the accounts lately received from England, and the certainty of a considerable falling off in the season's supplies.

Opium.—Malwa.—Since 22nd instant, remained much the same, until the arrival of the steamer *Malta*. On its becoming known that she had only some 600 chests on board, added to a heavy fall of rain which rendered the Canals navigable, both demand and prices improved and some considerable clearances have taken place at about our present quotations, viz—Drs. 435.

We estimate the stock at 3,100 chests.

Patna.—The Steamer brought in only about 110 chests of this drug and in consequence it has improved even more than Malwa; some few sales were reported, as high as Drs. 475, but it has declined to Drs. 465 to-day's quotation.

We estimate the stock at 1,000 chests.

Exchange.—As follows—Clean Credit, 5*s*. 3*d*.—Canton, 7 per cent, discount.—Company's Bills Rs. 218.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, January 29, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.: and on Wednesdays, at 4 P.M., *at the Chaplaincy.*

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—On the 22nd Instant, at Shanghae, the Wife of Edward Langley, Esq., of a Son.

BIRTH.—At Slave Island, Colombo, Nov. 27th, 1852, the Wife of B. E. Hancock, Esq., of a Daughter.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Nov. 24.	Manila,	Dec. 16.
Bombay,	Dec. 16.	Sydney,	Dec. 8.
Colombo,	Dec. 20.	New Zealand,	Dec. 4.
Madras,	Dec. 13.	Amoy,	Dec. 13.
Calcutta,	Dec. 19.	Hongkong,	Jan. 20.
Galle,	Dec. 29.	Ningpo,	Jan. 12.
Penang,	Jan. 1.	New York,	Nov. 9.
Singapore,	Jan. 7.	Boston,	Nov. 9.
Batavia,	Dec. 19.	San Francisco,	Nov. 15.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Str. *Malta*, we have received the following Papers per the London Mail of 24th November:—

Home News, London Times, November 24—and *Illustrated London News*, November 13,—*Manchester Guardian*, November 17.

and per Indian Mail,—

Bombay Gazette, Dec. 3—*Pinang Gazette*, Jan. 1—*Singapore Free Press*—and *Straits Times*, December 31.

and from the South—

China Mail, January 20—*Hongkong Register*, none,—*Friend of China*, January 19,—*Hongkong Recorder*, January 19,—*Register's Advertiser*, January 19—and *Boletim do Governo*, none. *Sydney Morning Herald*, Nov. 5.

During the past fortnight no fresh intelligence of importance regarding the all engrossing subject of the Rebellion has reached us. The opinion expressed in our issue of the 15th instant, that the insurgents had abandoned the siege of Chang-sha, before directing their progress towards the north-east, has been confirmed by the *Peking Gazette*. Of the brave deeds performed on both sides when the siege was raised,—how the rebels mined the city wall throwing down a length of about eighty feet,—how they rushed to the assault, and were met in the breach by the valiant officers and troops who nobly repulsed them,—and of how they availing of a storm during the night, sneaked away from the place, were scattered over the country, and were cut up, killed, or caught alive in hundreds and thousands,—of all this, so interesting news to readers at a distance,—so welcome to the "outer barbarians," when for a time they cease fighting and carrying on a "glorious war" amongst themselves,—so necessary in accounting for any or everything untoward in the state of the markets,—and in fine so much expected, demanded, and insisted upon, that it becomes our bounden duty to apply the editorial "hammer & tongs" to knock down the old and crumbling fabric of the Ta-tsing Dynasty—for the satisfaction of a grateful public,—of all this, we say, we must defer giving an account until a more convenient opportunity. For the present let it suffice to state that we believe the rebels have had possession of Han-yang (at Han-khow) for about six weeks,—that they have not as yet commenced moving down the Yang-tsze-kiang, nor taken Kew-kiang, and consequently, that any disturbances lower down are the work of mere local vagabonds and thieves. As for Governor Seu, he seems to be neither dead nor alive—rather a perplexing position for a high mandarin, but we hope a little time will afford more definite information.

The arrival of the Mail, on Tuesday Evening, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, Captain Potts, brought us dates from London to the 24th November, and Hongkong to the 20th instant.

The principal events it announces are the opening of Parliament on the 4th November. The interment of the Great Duke on the 18th. The establishment of the Empire in France. The Election of General Pierce, the Democratic candidate to the Presidency of the United States—and the death of the Daniel Webster, of which we received previous intelligence viâ San Francisco.

Sir Samuel George Bonham, has been raised to the Baronetcy, and our Vice-Consul Daniel Brooke Robertson, Esq., is promoted to be Consul at Amoy.

We learn also, but have not seen it announced, that Mr. Boyd is to come out to this port to succeed Mr. Robertson.

All the English papers are full of the last honours paid to our illustrious Duke and the *Illustrated London News* has splendid cuts of the Lying in State at Walmer, Chelsea Hospital and the Horse Guards, the procession and interment; but promises much greater doings *gratis* in its next publication.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Court gossip says, is to be betrothed to our Princess Royal.

Punch remarks on Napoleon's celebrated saying—

"L'Empire c'est la paix"
L'Empire c'est l'épée.

The last great authority Father Time, will settle this knotty question without appeal.

A great discussion commenced in the House of Commons on the 23d Nov., brought forward on a series of resolutions moved by Mr. C. Villiers to the effect—

"That the improved condition of the country is mainly the result of recent commercial legislation, and especially of the act of 1846; that that act was a wise, just, and beneficial measure; that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of Free Trade, as opposed to that of Protection, will best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed,—and will most contribute to the general prosperity, welfare, and contentment of the people; and that this House is ready to take into its consideration any measures consistent with the principles of these resolutions which may be laid before it by Her Majesty's Ministers."

This was in consequence of a paragraph in the Queen's Speech relating to our commercial legislation, which was considered as anything but satisfactory by the Free Traders.

Eig these The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an amendment, and finally Lord Palmerston, proposed another "form of words" which he thought would by removing some exceptionable expressions, combine all that was needed without offending either party—upon this the debate was adjourned. It is considered, however, out of doors that the opposition feeling their strength, will press Mr. C. Villier's resolutions—on the other hand it is understood the Cabinet is so disunited, that it is probable Mr. D'Israeli would not object to take Lord Palmerston's suggestion if, the house can be induced to adopt them.

The latest return from Paris by *Submarine Telegraph* announces—

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.
(By Submarine Telegraph.)
PARIS, Wednesday, 8.30 A.M.

Votes of the Army known on the 23rd, at 6 p.m.:—

Ayes,	166,335
Noes,	5,779
Votes of the Navy:—	
Ayes,	22,630
Noes,	1,011

The *Times* Correspondent, date Paris, Nov. 22d, 5 P.M., states—on the authority of the *Moniteur*, that 105,000 votes had been given in that city—the *Pays* says, 108,221. The army of Paris is stated to have given 20,077 votes, Yes? and only 353 "No."

Imperial Theatre, Shanghai.

The first play of the Season came off on Thursday evening with great *eclat*;—The pieces selected were *Used up*; and the *Turned head*;—most of our old favorites and some new ones assisted. A very good attendance graced by many of the *beau sexe* filled the neat little Theatre, and we hope our *Corps dramatique* will have felt so much gratified by the applause and good humour of their audience, as to give us several more of their excellent performances in the course of the Season.

Loss of the "Spinning Jenny."—There has been a singular fatality attending many vessels bound hither the past year. The *Emperor of China*, *Gitana*, and now the *Spinning Jenny*, have to be enumerated amongst the wrecks of 1852 on their passage to Shanghai—none of them, however, has been lost very near to our port. We glean the following particulars from the *Overland Friend of China* of the 28th December last:—

The *Spinning Jenny* had made her passage to Anjer in 88 days from London. On the 16th Nov. at 2 A.M., she struck on the Royal Charlotte Shoal and soon became a total wreck. The *Resoluçao* being in company observed her signal of distress, sent a boat to her relief and ultimately rescued her crew and brought them on to Macao. Captain Cameron however, left the *Resoluçao* outside, and arrived at Hongkong on the night of 25th December.

The following particulars, it is feared, show the probability of the loss of the *Berenice*:—

In the *Java Courant* of the 18th December, we find an advertisement dated the 10th, stating that four fishing prahus had picked up in the sea between Oeloejamie and Pekalongan, the following articles—viz: a wooden female figure head, having a sheath with gilded arrows on the back, the head being painted black, the middle part white and the legs flesh-coloured, the arms are wanting, apparently representing the goddess *Diana*,—height from the head to the feet 1 ell 5 hands and 7 inches Dutch, and which is fixed to a part of the partly-burnt oak prow of a ship. A partly-burnt teak cap of a mast, secured by two iron bands, some pieces of sail cloth with small pieces of European bolt ropes and seven damaged boxes, containing tea, all marked as follows:—Congou L. P. & Co., No. 1, Wunglee, Season 1852 and 1853, Blenkin Rawson & Co., the other sides marked with Chinese characters, and all with the appearance of having been subjected to burning.

The *Java Bode* further mentions that the fishermen declare that they had seen a fire at sea, and different persons at Pekalongan declare that, three days previously, they heard a heavy report, probably the powder-magazine of the vessel exploding. No intelligence had been received of the crew at Pekalongan, but it was reported there that an empty boat had been brought to Tagal, which had been found adrift at sea without any person in it, but having some articles of clothing in it.

We believe there is little doubt that these are from the British barque *Berenice*, Captain Cundy, which left Shanghai for Sydney on the 2nd November last, with a cargo of tea, and which would thus appear to have been destroyed by fire. We trust the crew have been picked up by some vessel and that they will soon be heard of.

Very heavy weather had been experienced in the Java sea and the *Alibi* from this to Australia had been obliged to put into Batavia in a leaky state.—*Singapore Free Press*, January 7.

Burmah—Capture of Pegu.—One thousand of our troops were embarked in four steamers at Rangoon, on Friday morning, the 19th November, at day break, and anchored the next day at sunset about two miles below Pegu. In consequence of the shallowness of the river, the steamers were unable to approach the enemy's position, or take any part in its capture. The troops were disembarked by half past six on Sunday morning, the 21st, amidst a dense fog, and they had to wade through mud and almost impenetrable grass and jungle for two hours, exposed to a warm fire from the enemy." At length, they reached the moat where the enemy had a strong post and two guns. Colonel Tudor advanced with 250 men, and crossed the moat through mud and water, and most gallantly stormed the enemy's position, and captured the two guns. The troops were then wisely allowed a little breathing time, and finally advanced towards the large Pagoda. The enemy offered no molestation on the way, but as our troops ascended the steps of the Pagoda, they fired one volley of musquetry, and decamped—some on elephants, some on ponies, and the rest on foot, and thus ended what the "despatch" justly calls the "fatigues of the day"—because there was more fatigue than fighting. The enemy, by the lowest computation, is stated to have amounted to 5,000 men, and if this statement can be depended on, it will confirm the fact that there is, after all, nothing left to be done in Burmah. This large body of Burmese do not appear to have offered any resistance whatever, but fled as soon as they had an excuse for doing so by a discharge from our muskets. Our loss in this great affair was rather more serious than was to have been expected,—three officers dangerously wounded, thirty-one native officers and rank and file wounded, and five men killed.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 9—*Pinang Gazette*, January 1.

Shipping Intelligence.—We learn by a private letter that the *Reindeer*, Capt. Morrison, which left on the 7th October last, encountered a heavy squall a few days after leaving this port from N.W. veering N.N.E., which quickly blew into a fierce gale. She was off the Saddles when the squall began. The ship behaved bravely and careered gallantly before the breeze, walking away from her companions. The gale lasted through twenty-fours and a sea broke over her decks, and cleared everything before it. Some time after this S.E. of the Pratas shoal a wreck of a vessel was observed, and the Captain unwilling to leave any survivors in distress beat up after much loss of time but ascertained that it had been there some time. He fell in with the *Wisconsin* and *Geo. E. Webster* afterwards, and found they had experienced the same heavy gale, the latter lost some of her bulwarks in it. The *Witchcraft* was spoken by the *Geo. E. Webster* on the 18th October, and passed Anjer on the 2d November,—the *Huntingdon* and *Channing*, on the 3d ditto. The *Geo. E. Webster*, and *Wisconsin*, were not then in sight, and the *Frances Barclay* had not passed there at that date.

Much credit is due to Captain Morrison for going out of his way and beating up in such stormy weather in the dangerous vicinity of the Pratas shoal, in order to ascertain if he could render any assistance to a vessel in distress, and, although it turned out that the vessel was wrecked some time before, yet the intention and manly resolution exhibited in carrying it out, deserve the thanks of all interested in the fate of their fellow creatures, as too many instances occur where vessels and mariners are left to their untimely fate, for us not to record this instance of a better feeling.

WHITEHALL, November 22.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Sir Samuel George Bonham, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Daniel Brooke Robertson, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy.

The following facetious letter only reached us on Saturday evening too late consequently for last week's paper:—

Block House, *January 14th, 1853.*

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—I do not know how far your attention and that of the public at large, is likely to be affected by the wonderful discovery that has so recently been made by *A Pilot*, regarding "the non-existence," (as he most expressively terms it) of a Beacon upon the North Sand or spit. It is certainly a dreadful charge wherewith to impeach Messrs. Collinson & Kellett's Chart with errors of no minor importance; Charts which I have no hesitation in saying, are acknowledged by every one qualified to judge, as being remarkably correct; so much so that the worthy *Young Salt*, but *Old Coaster* "whom your correspondent cites as an example," remarks in his Sailing Directions for the Yang-tsze-kiang, that the Admiralty Chart of 1843 drawn from Collinson's survey is very correct; and the worthy Captain is not satisfied with the remark once only, but upon the privilege of being an *Old Coaster*, he says that Pilots are not required, with a fair wind, as Collinson's Chart of the Shanghae river is very good; of course as a practical man, he does not for a moment allude to "those men" who with their land and deep-sea leads and logs, after navigating their way from the English Channel, or Sandy Hook, should when they arrived at the Yang-tsze-kiang philosophise upon the propriety of seeking the Philosopher's stone, in the shape of a Beacon upon the North Sand head, console themselves with the heroic fate of Franklyn and the North-west passage, and by so doing discover the elixir of life in the muddy waters of the Celestial river.

Now, sir, the Captain before alluded to remarks that the best Beacon for making the river is Gutzlaff, and I certainly agree with him at all events, until we have a Trinity House established at Shanghae, with all the appurtenances of floating lights, buoys, &c. When I shall hope to see the author of those Sailing Directions, one of the "Elder brethren."

But this is digressing. Gutzlaff is decidedly the best Beacon at present, as there is less likelihood of its being washed away, and having made it you have a correct land fall to find your way up the river without the assistance of a Pilot, nor yet looking for "non-existing Beacons," or as you get a little further along for the phantom tree; a giant of the forest that I certainly am indebted too. As I remember when a youngster, (who afloat by-the-by are supposed to have remarkable properties of clairvoyance attached to the pupil of the eye), sitting upon the main royal yard, one cold frosty morning, for about three hours, looking for this mystic branch, but the only tree I could discover worthy of the name was a cross-tree placed (as the Herald has it cross-wise,) upon the mast-heads of the Woosung fleet then laying below the South fort. And this reminds me again, Mr. Editor, that I am trespassing but like your worthy correspondent *A Pilot*,—I have become romantic and wandered to the Towering Hills and precipices of the Parker Group, unromantic enough in my rambles, to dream of any quantity (though I never could discover the exact amount, or immediate construction that the Anglo-Chinese put upon any quantity, never having heard the term used to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope) of sweet potatoes and vegetables, fish, fowl, &c., but to the proprietor of a yacht and a sporting man, the particular individuals to whom this inducement is held out; I must certainly say that the "natives" (I dont mean those of the shell-fish tribe) are anything but prepossessing although I have considered with all due respect their "Celestial properties," that as to the vegetables, I prefer returning to my yacht, (which by-the-by is equal to any "mystery" that ever dipped her fore-foot). And holding demonstrative communication with flesh plain, fowl, *au naturel*, combined into a capital "perigord pasty," made after the recipe of a worthy Amateur Chef de Cuisine who resides at Shanghae, a capital dish it is Mr. Editor; better could not be obtained at "Long's" nor yet at the Hotel de Malmaison, as to Very's it's out of the question.

And now, sir, I am returning from my cruize, and have met the current, and this reminds me of the old adage—time and tide, &c., so not to impose too much upon your time, and make the most of the tide—let us just have a prep at the Admiralty Chart; the veracity of which your correspondent impeaches; the Chart alluded to, says, that the first of the flood sets in west and hauls round to north at high water, the ebb working round in the same way;—now the author of the Sailing Directions patronized by *A Pilot*, says, that the flood makes in N.W. by W. and the ebb sets S.E. by E., but is greatly affected both in direction and velocity by the prevailing winds; this agrees with Messrs. Collinson & Kellett with this difference, that the one takes the mean of the tides set upon the compass; by specifying the one point N.W. by W., allowing that it varies; and the other takes the point at which the tide commences and the point it works too; so much for the authority of the Surveying Officers and Captain Macfarlane, both being distinctly contradicted by *A Pilot* who brings the set of the tide into another quarter of the compass, namely, S.W., edifying us the public at large, with the information, that the ebb works reverse to the flood—this certainly is a most important discovery for the great probability is that if such was not the case, we would be washed out of your house at Shanghae. Now, sir, for the point at issue, Messrs. Collinson & Kellett decidedly were guilty of an error in not rendering their chart intelligible to the Civil as well as the Nautical community; but I question much, if they ever supposed for a moment that *A Pilot*, who of course is expected to be a Nautical man, would ever construe the Directions upon their Chart in such a light, as that th[illegible] worked the same as the flood. I need scarcely tell you, sir, that a mariner would not take it in that construction. If you look over *A Pilot's* letter, you will find that he places the word *same* in italics; and in the following sentence tells us that the ebb works the reverse; so much for the quibble of a word.

Before I conclude, I humbly suggest a hint for the edification of Pilots and Ship-masters in general: In company with a friend lately who was passing his examination as a Channel Pilot, he was asked by the examiners, if he could pilot one of Her Majesty's Ships of the line up, or down channel, supposing that all beacons, light-ships, and buoys were washed away. All Channel Pilots are supposed to be able to do so. Another hint in all friendship I would suggest more particularly to the Yang-tsze-kiang Pilots, namely, more attention to the lead and less to the Beacon, in following up an American ship lately, I heard the man in the chains singing out deep six uncorrected, when I was sounding three and a-half—there was a branch Pilot on board.

Now as to strangers as brother Jonathan facetiously terms them, I would recommend *A Pilot* to cruize off the North Sand and warn any stranger in search of the Beacon, that it has ceased to exist;—tell him to haul his wind, and proceed with all possible dispatch to Shanghae acquainting him *Drug* is at a discount; and they want his bale goods immediately. Underwriters and Consignees have more reason to complain of the length of passages, than the want of Beacons.—I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

A LEADSMAN.

THE LIFE OF TAOU-KWANG.

Tranquillity and favourable state of the country at his accession—domestic character—his retirement at his country palaces—Mancha feasts—Conquests of the Chinese—Restrictions on Commerce—Rebellion of Tehangir.

Taou-kwang showed great ability in assembling the army; worked day and night to render it effective; and, in order to procure supplies sufficient for the enterprise, he insisted that all corporations and wealthy individuals should offer patriotic gifts on the altar of the fatherland: a measure to which he had had constantly recourse throughout his reign. The Hong merchants, at Canton, paid most on this occasion. It was found that the army cost, on an average, 23,000*l.* of our sterling money per day; and that it must lead to national bankruptcy, if all the resources of the country were not put into requisition to meet the exigency. The army, a most motley group of tribes and nations, with a great preponderance of the scum of the people, was finally set in motion. The march through the desert beyond Hamé was most disastrous; men and cattle died of want, and the commissariat proved very defective.

Had Tehangir awaited the disheartened, half-starved remnant of the Chinese forces at the passes of the Teenshan, which let into Turkistan, he would have been able to annihilate the whole; but he delayed, and lost this golden opportunity. The troops refreshed themselves in the few cities that remained faithful to the Chinese, and the contest now commenced.

On the banks of the Turim river, which traverses the whole breadth of the country, the great battle was fought; and 60,000 men met there in mortal strife. It does not appear that the Usbecks made a desparate stand: their forces had been weakened by desertion; and, even in the hour of need the mutual hatred between the black and white caps—two distinguishing marks of the Mahommedans in those regions—could not be forgotten. The former detested Tehangir, and rejoiced at his misfortune.

Various other engagements took place, of which we have only the statements of Chinese writers, who never fail to report victories. Tehangir kept them long at bay; the imperial forces had to be considerably increased, and new sums of money to be sent: no less than 10,000 camels were employed in carrying provisions to the army. The Emperor was weary of a war that could only entail loss and never afford any advantage; he, therefore, ordered that no money should be spared to seize the rebel leader, either dead or alive.

From that moment a system of treachery commenced, which robbed Tehangir of his best friends. The four cities he had taken were lost, and he became again a fugitive. When Taou-kwang heard of the surrender of Kashgar, he wept for joy. What bribery could not effect, cruelty was to accomplish; the Manchoos murdered, without any remorse, all that came before them, women and children not excepted. In one victory, an officer, whose relation had fallen in battle, sacrificed four prisoners to his manes. It was a war of extermination: nevertheless, the black caps supported it with all their might. In various battles the Usbecks again retrieved their ill fortune; and if they had had a settled plan, a common rallying point, or even an arsenal at their disposal, they would have gained the day in the end. But they were without any assistance, and even not united amongst themselves.

When Tehangir, who belonged to the Altktak (white caps), saw all was lost, he emplored the assistance of the Poolootih Mahommedans, in 1827. He might have long maintained a running warfare, and wearied out the Chinese forces, if a traitor, named Isaak, who belonged to the adverse faction of the Karatak (black caps), had not surrendered Tehangir into the hands of the Manchoos. He was taken to Pekin, and there cut to pieces in the presence of Taou-kwang; his relations were exiled, and some took refuge amongst the Kirghis; who refused to deliver them up on any terms, because they were their guests.

The whole of Turkistan was nearly converted into a desert, and misery reigned everywhere; China had lost many million ounces of silver, without reaping any advantage; and the only gainer in the whole affair was the treacherous Kaja of Kokand. After having plundered both friend and foe, he came to an agreement with the Manchoos that they should pay him a round sum; that he should be the umpire in all differences between the Usbecks, take the lead in religious questions, and collect a certain sum of money from the caravans on their way to Turkistan.

Taou-kwang was obliged to make changes in his cabinet during the war, because the ministers were not agreed upon some points. There was a proposition made to open the silver mines in the neighbourhood of the capital; but the great mover in this matter, the assistant Manchoo minister, Yingho, was finally accused of having obtruded visionary schemes upon his sovereign, and dismissed with disgrace.

The most daring in the whole war was Chungling. He was subsequently made a member of the cabinet, and entrusted with the management of the campaign. His whole conduct seems to have been that of a consummate general; and he was therefore subsequently, by degrees, raised to the premiership, the highest rank of nobility was conferred on him, and everything was done to shew the high estimation in which he was held by the

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A LEADSMAN.

OF TAOU-KWANG.

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monarch. Though a Mongol by birth, the Emperor treated him as one of his own relatives, and Chung-ling became henceforth the man to whom he looked for advice in all matters of importance. Severals generals who distinguished themselves in the war, became subsequently famous for their conduct when coming in contact with the English: amongst others may be mentioned, Yu-po-yung, Yang-fang, and Hoochaou.

Simultaneously with this event, occurred a rising in Formosa: a very hot-bet of rebellion, because the refuse population of the opposite Chinese coast took refuge there as emigrants. Both rising left an empty treasury, which was to be filled by patriotic gifts; and these were again called forth by promises of emoluments and offices to the liberal donors. * * * * * *

The following gives an account of an imperial pilgrimage to the tombs of Taou-kwang's ancestors:—

There were no less than two thousand camels in the train; the princes of the blood, several beauties of the harem, and the favourite ministers, all joined the procession. The road leads through uncultivated spots, and is often impassable; so that even an emperor cannot travel without being subject to great fatigues. Preparations of every description had been made beforehand; sheds and wooden houses were erected where no villages are to be found: still Taou-kwang, with his whole Court, had often to encamp under tents.

Along the whole journey the people crowded in thousands to see their monarch. In Peking such liberties are severely punished: and the streets through which the imperial cavalcade wends its way are empty and silent as death: none dare look up to the Great Emperor, unless specially allowed by his rank to behold the dragon-face. In the country, however, the same formality could not be observed; and some Chinese even went so far as to present petitions; but Taou-kwang could not brook such liberties, and had recourse to punishments to deter others from approaching his person.

After many days he arrived in Moukden; an insignificant place, which owes its celebrity to the first establishment of Manchoo power, and is, therefore, considered as a sacred spot. It has all the tribunals and institutions of Peking in miniature: the most celebrated establishment, however, is that of the ancestral tombs. These are kept in good repair, well guarded, and have always a considerable garrison, to keep watch that the abode of the Imperial manes be not desecrated.

Taou-kwang during this time shewed himself quite the family man: they were his dear countrymen amongst whom he spent his time; his friends, his relations. Laying, therefore, all formality and imperial pride aside, he hastened as a poor pilgrim to the shrine of the mausoleums, to prostrate himself there. This he did repeatedly; acknowledging his utter insufficiency to emulate the [illegible] of his ancestors. Thousands and thousands followed his example: especially his own numerous kith and kin, who did so as in duty bound.

When all ceremonies were performed, the Emperor looked about for some deserving subjects upon whom to shew his favour, and singled out the descendants of some of his most meritorious officers, who contributed most materially to his conquests. They received three-eyed peacock feathers; the highest distinction an emperor of China can confer.

Great numbers of poor and proud noblemen live in and near the city, who are entirely destitute; for they have no inclination to labour, and if they do so they lose caste. Towards these the Emperor was very bountiful, and gave large sums of money to relieve them from their pecuniary difficulties.

When he had everywhere liberally bestowed his gifts, he left, moreover, one million taels behind in the treasury, to enable the government to make any profitable improvement that might be deemed necessary. Having thus spread happiness and joy everywhere around, he bent his steps home, to take again upon himself the cares of governing a great country. His predilection for his ancestral domain was always very great; and he often made, subsequently, great sacrifices to promote its prosperity. * * * * *

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CHINESE.

BY DR. BOWRING.

I see white blossoms dancing in the breeze,
And all around is bright and fair as these;
I dream my dreams beneath that flowery tree.
As dreamt Sho-Chung*—and, like the bard Fuh Yih,*
Make my own epitaph in melody!
Stretch out thine hand, and let me welcome thee;
So that when Chanticleer proclaims the morn,
And when the fresh gales agitate the thorn,
And when the rain-drops patter on the ground,
With thee my lips may talk, with thee my heart be found.

O gloomy day—when border shouts to border
There's nought but discord, dolour, and disorder;
No peace—no rest—no hope—no light—no mending,
And everything beginning—nothing ending.

Thou wert to me like an exalted hill,
On which I look'd admiring, wondering still;
And while I look'd, my way seem'd straight and clear,
And thou my guide.—Thou wert a garden there
All blowing in full beauty—and it moved,
Like a heaven-floating cloud—adored and loved.
Were I but a poor shrub, a senseless tree,
I would be thine—and lose myself in thee!

Oh I have seen the power of eloquence!
I heard the grave discourse†—tears—many tears—
Fell—and the discord ceased—and they embraced—
The strife was over—for the sage's lips
Dropp'd words of music—While his finger shook
The harpsichord's sweet strings—and they recall'd
The Spring-time's gentleness—the blossoming trees
Which holy men had planted—and the shouts
And wranglings of the combatants were still'd.

* Sho-Chung dreamt, that while sleeping under a plum-tree, beautiful damsels attended and administered to his wants; and Fuh-Yih wrote his own epitaph, whose poetical merit is highly appreciated by the Chinese.

† This has reference to a tradition that two brothers having quarrelled about the lands left by their deceased father, referred the matter to a Magistrate, who proposed that one brother should take the lands and the other brother be killed. When they were thunder-struck with his suggestion, he asked, "Would the joy or sorrow of the survivor be greatest!"—an admirable mode of conveying a hint that fraternal love ought to be stronger than the love of property.

WE extract the following from *Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's Monthly Circular* of 22d November:—

The business in the Produce Markets has not been nearly so extensive as last month, nor transacted with the excitement then existing: nevertheless the legitimate demands have been great, and prices accordingly well supported. The Tea Market has maintained itself, notwithstanding an entire absence of speculative and latterly also of trade demand; the dealers are short stocked but cautious, and only anxious purchasers of such qualities as have been for some time and are still scarce. The news lately in by the China mail, although generally corroborative of the former estimates of ultimate short shipments, has in no way improved the market, as the general feeling among the dealers seems to be that the supply on the way, with our present stock, will be amply sufficient for some time to come.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 14th instant. The latest dates were from Canton to the 28th, and from Shanghai to the 17th September.

There have been eight arrivals during the month, viz., six vessels at this port, and two at Liverpool.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st ultimo to 48,837,000 lbs., against 45,582,000 on the 31st October, 1851.

Arrival.—At London, — Nov. 19, Challenger, from Shanghai.

Departures.—From London,—Oct. 25, Eugenia, Falche, 714, to Shanghai.—Nov. 5, Planet, Buckham, 421, to Do. From Liverpool,—Oct. —, Security, Bennington, 505, to Do.; 22, Countess of Winton, Crangle, 362, to Do.; 26, Cathaya, Winder, 493, to Do.

STATE OF TRADE.—The accounts of the state of trade throughout the country during the past week are all favourable. At Manchester there has been rather more business, and prices are comparatively steady, although they are still affected by the reaction in cotton. At Birmingham, large foreign orders continue to be received, especially from South America and the United States. The demand for iron is maintained, and the transactions in the general manufactures of the town, instead of declining as is usual before Christmas, appear to be increasing. In the wollen districts prices are firm, with an upward tendency, and the prosperity of Leeds is shown by a constant diminution of pauperism, and by new buildings and public works in very direction. From Nottingham the report shows that although business has been impeded by inundations there is increased activity in all branches. Orders, both home and foreign, are abundant, all hands are employed, and wages advancing. In the Irish linen market, also, there has been an uninterrupted demand, and prices are expected to experience a further rise.—*(Times.)* —*Sun*, November 24.

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—As early as 1825, a company was formed for colonising New Zealand, which purchased a small portion of land of little value and very unfit for its purpose, and left it uncultivated and uninhabited. In May, 1837, an association for the colonisation of New Zealand was founded, which at first applied for a Royal charter, and then rejected it when it found that the charter would be clogged with such restrictions as to give little scope to the enterprising genius of its promoters. Early in 1838 the association brought its claims before the House of Lords; they were submitted to a committee and very decidedly rejected. In the same year, a bill to carry out the objects of the association was introduced into the House of Commons, and thrown out by a large majority. Thus visited with the disapprobation of all three branches of the Legislature, the association, like other people in indifferent repute, assumed on *alias*, and projected the [illegible] scheme of founding a colony in New Zealand, in defiance of the British Government, to be governed independently of the Crown, under a code of laws framed for it by the promoters.—*Ibid.*

ALGERIA.—It was stated some time ago that extensive improvements were being effected in the port of Algiers. Although these improvements are not completed, the Government recently ordered Vice-Admiral Baron de la Susse, commander of the squadron of evolutions, to ascertain from practical experience whether the means of causing a fleet to enter and anchor in the port are satisfactory. From a report of the Vice-Admiral, the substance of which is published in the *Moniteur*, it appears that five men-of-war, towed by steamers, severally entered the port, and cast anchor at a cable's length one from another near a place indicated by the naval authorities. A sixth man-of-war also entered, and anchored on the line set apart for steamers. The steamers of the squadron afterwards anchored, as did also those of the local service. All these vessels did not encroach on the space reserved for merchant vessels, and three men-of-war and three steam-frigates in addition might also have been placed without inconvenience. According to the observations made by the Admiral, the removal of a rock called "Roche sans Nom," situated at about the middle of the port, will allow a fleet of at least 12 men-of-war and as many frigates to anchor, in addition to the mercantile vessels. Orders have been to have the said rock removed forthwith. The port, when completed according to the plan definitively adopted in 1848, will be surrounded on the northern side by a breakwater 700 yards long, on the south by one 1,200 yards long, and the entrance will be 250 yards wide. Each side of the entrance is to be defended by a strong battery.

THE annexed paper, published some years ago in the *Chinese Repository*, gives an account of the following singular phenomenon, which was again noticed, both here and at Ningpo, on the occasion of the late solar Eclipse:—

REMARKS ON SHOWERS OF SAND IN THE CHINESE PLAIN.

BY D. J. MACGOWAN, M.D.

The phenomenon of falling sand is occasionally observed through a great extent, if not the entire portion, of the vast Plain of China. It is of such frequent occurrence that the Chinese regard it with no more surprise than they do the flitting meteor. Probably no year passes without several of these showers, though frequently so minute as to escape general observation. Perhaps as often as once in three years they are very heavy, but it is seldom that sand falls in such a large quantity as during the last shower. The phenomenon was witnessed three times during the present year, within a period of five weeks; the last and greatest commenced on the 26th of March, and continued four days without intermission, varying however in intensity. The wind blew from the north, northeast, and northwest, frequently shifting between these points, and varying in strength from a perfect calm to a brisk breeze. The altitude of the barometer was from 29.40, to 30.00 (rather lower than before and after the shower.) The thermometer ranged from 36 deg. to 81 deg. F. No rain had fallen for six weeks, and the hygrometric state of the atmosphere was very high. Neither cloud, fog, nor mist obscured the heavens, yet the sun and moon were scarcely visible, the orb of day appeared as if viewed through a smoked glass, the whole sky presenting a uniform rusty hue. At times this sameness was disturbed, exhibiting between the spectator and the sun the appearance of a water-spout, owing to the gyratory motions of the impalpable mineral. The sand penetrated the most secluded apartments; furniture wiped in the morning would be so covered with it in the afternoon, that one could write on it legibly. In the streets it was annoying, entering the eyes nostrils and mouth, and grating under the teeth. My ophthalmic patients generally suffered a relapse, and an unusual number of new cases soon after presented. Were such heavy sand storms of frequent occurrence, diseases of the visual organs would prevail to a destructive extent. The effect was the same when observed from the Ningpo Tower, and from the summit of the low mountains in the neighborhood of the city.

The specimens I gathered fell on a newspaper placed on the roof of a house. The whole quantity which fell was about ten grains to the square foot. It should be remarked, however, that during the four days the dust seemed suspended in the air for several hours at a time, scarcely an appreciable quantity falling during these intervals. The Chinese call it *yellow sand;* it is an impalpable powder of that color, and wholly unlike the dust which fell throughout this and the adjoining province of Kiángsú, March 15th, 1846. (See *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, and *Chinese Repository*, Vol. XVII. page 521.) It was observed at sea, at Hángchau, and at Shánghái. Whence did it originate? The opinion of the Chinese on this subject may, I think, be regarded as correct. They assert that it comes from Peking. We know that the sand of Sahara is sometimes elevated by whirlwinds into the upper currents of the air, and deposited in the Atlantic twelve hundred miles, sometimes directly opposite to the trade winds. Over against the vast alluvial Plain of Eastern Asia is the ocean of sand—the Desert of Gobi or Shamoh, extending from near the sea westerly 2,300 miles, and 3 to 400 board—including the conterminous sandy districts. Like its counterpart in Africa, it is subject to whirlwinds which raise its fine dust like the waves of the sea, and doubtless at times waft it into the upper currents of air, and transport it to distant regions. I have been informed by intelligent natives of Kiángsí and Honán, that the phenomenon occurs in those provinces also. Assuming the Mongolian steppes to be the source whence these showers descend, the amount of sand which is annually conveyed hither must be prodigious to cover such an extensive area. Regarded in a meteorological point of view, these showers possess no small interest; but if my conjectures respecting the part which they play in the economy of nature be well founded, they are of higher interest to the agricultutists of this most densely populated region. I would premise the suggestion with the remark that the Chinese, who from remote antiquity have been close observers of everything pertaining to agriculture, all agree in asserting that a shower of dust indicates a particularly fruitful season. They, it is true, never refer to the dust as the *cause* of good harvests, but such invariably following its fall. The humus of this great alluvial tract is extremely compact, and to some extent is probably segregated and loosened by the sand of Gobi being scattered over its fields. Those two great rivers, with several smaller ones which drain the Plain, are ever bearing to the sea the lighter portions of the soil, and so tinging it as by its hue to give name to that part which laves these shores. These remarkable showers then are replenishing and diluting the soil which rains and rivers are ever impoverishing. It is not supposed that all the detritus which is conveyed to the sea is the sand which by these remarkable showers is brought from the sterile wastes of the North, but there can be no doubt that much of the matter of the Yellow Sea is from that source, and also that the sand acts favorably on the soil.

The extraordinary rains of the previous year, the injury to the crops and soil, and consequent famine, lead us to hope that the anticipations of the husbandmen may not be disappointed, whether the theory here propounded be correct or erroneous.

Ningpo, April 26th, 1850.

Note.—It has been ascertained by Ehrenberg that the dust or yellow sand which falls like rain on the Atlantic near the Cape de Verde Islands, and is sometimes transported to Italy, and even the middle of Europe, consists of a multitude of silicious shelled microscopic animals. "Perhaps," says Humboldt, "many of them float for years in the upper strata of the atmosphere, until they are brought down by vertical currents, or in accompaniment with the superior current of the trade-winds, still susceptible of revivification, and multiplying their species by spontaneous division, in conformity with the particular laws of their organization." Further research may show too that the sand in the Chinese Plain contains animalculæ.—ED.—*Chinese Repository*, June 1850.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN AMERICA.—The progress of Telegraphic enterprize in the United States is just now assuming a position that indicates the extensive nature of that branch of its economy over that of every other country. According to the most recent authentic information on the matter, it appears that the total number of miles of telegraph in the United States is 27,177, independent of the range of lines projected or in progress. Of this 27,177, about 17,283 miles are on the Morse system, and the remainder on that of House, Bain, and O'Reilly. The longest existing line is that between New Orleans and New York, by means of which, in April last, direct communication between the two cities in a single circuit over an extent of 3,000 miles was obtained, despatches being sent between the two places 60 seconds "ahead of time." The next longest lines out of the 44, on the Morse system, extending to all the chief States, are the New York and Buffalo telegraph, *viâ* Troy and Albany, consisting of five lines, each 500 miles long, or a total stretch of 2,500 miles; the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph, *viâ* Virginia, 1,716 miles; and the Washington and New York Telegraph, *viâ* Baltimore and Philadelphia, with five lines of 250 miles each, or a total of 1,250 miles. Other lines vary from 100 to 300 and 800 miles long, and the expense of their construction from 100 to 200 dollars per mile, the profits alternating at between 3 and 6 per cent. per annum. The number of wires also varies, there being between some places only one, and between others 2, 4, and 5. On the Western and Canada routes there is generally but one. The Washington and New Orleans Telegraph charge 2 dollars from Washington to New Orleans, 1,716 miles, with no charge for address, date, or signature. The Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph, 1 dollar and 30 cents, from Philadelphia to Milwaukie, 812 miles. The Magnetic Telegraph, from New York to Washington, 245 miles, 50 cents; and to New Orleans, 2 dollars 50 cents; but when a communication exceeds 100 words, the price on all words exceeding is reduced one-third. The New York and Niagara Telegraph charge 65 cents for 500 miles. These charges are the same to all places on the intermediate route, each line running its wires through numerous towns and cities where telegraph stations are established.—*Times*, Sept. 8.

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES, TOME QUINZIEME, 15TH AUGUST, 1852, BY M. LEON FAUCHER, ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

(Continued from No. 130.)

—III.

Before entering into this research, it will be proper to dwell a while on a recent episode in monetary history, that has caused some very lively prepossessions, but which has not as yet been accounted for. I would speak of the fall of gold and corresponding rise of silver in Europe during the latter months of 1850 and the early months of 1851.

Russia, in reality, had at that time a little less gold to exchange against the products of the West, for since 1847 the productiveness of the sands of the Altai had diminished. In any case, the government was not desirous to allow gold to enter into the exchanges, for in 1848 and 1849 it had prohibited its exportation. In 1850 the state of exchange did not permit it, and it is known that one portion of the loan at 4½ per cent contracted at this period at London by the cabinet of St. Petersburg was paid for by direct transmission of gold and silver borrowed from the reserves of precious metals which are habitually laid up in the British market.

Notwithstanding its prohibition, there can be no doubt that Russian gold had penetrated into Europe. It is reckoned that between 1849 and the first months of 1850, the great commercial marts of the West received to the amount of 60 or 70 millions of francs; but this was not even the restitution of the considerable sums that the demand for grain had caused to be imported at Odessa and Riga during the dearth of 1846-47. This did not result then from any actual increase in the metallic supply of western Europe.

The same observations should be applied to the gold that was imported from America in 1849 and 1850. It only replaced in circulation the specie that had passed over the Atlantic two years previously in payment for the wheat, the indian corn and the salt provisions of the United States. The proof of this is written in the extracts of the accounts of the American coinage. The mint of the United States, which, since the year 1834, that is to say since the working of auriferous veins of Carolina, had struck gold coin for them can value of two millions and a-half of dollars per annum (more than 13 millions of francs or than ½ a million £ sterling,) issued for circulation in 1847, the sum of twenty millions of dollars (about 104 millions of francs or 4,160,000 £ sterling.) At this time the California gold fields were neither in operation or even discovered: it was only in 1848 that the discovery of those rich *placers* lighted up the gold fever of America in the first instance, and subsequently in Europe.

California gold, before spreading over the old world, formed a staple in the United States. We receive it in the form of eagles and double eagles impressed with the effigy of that conquering republic. In 1848, the gold coined in the United States did not amount to 4 millions of dollars, and did not exceed 9 millions of dollars in 1849. With such small issues, the export could scarcely be any. In 1850, the California current began to flow to the full, and the mint of the United States, which had taken in exchange, in gold dust or ingots, to the value of 40 millions of dollars, coined to the amount of 32 millions (about 171 millions of francs or about 6,840,000 £ sterling.) In supposing that the greater part of this specie was exported to the European markets, a similar supplement had only, as already shown, re-established the equilibrium in the circulation so thoroughly and violently disturbed by the disastrous consequences of the harvest of 1846. We had bartered our gold for grain, they gave it us back again for our wines, silk manufactures, and Parisian fashions and other articles. It is not then to an excessive importation that the monetary disturbance of 1850 must be attributed. The riches of Siberia and California could act at that period no otherwise than on the imagination; one might be alarmed in perspective, but did not feel the contact. The true cause is to be found in the rash measures too hastily taken by several Governments. In order to guard against the future, they disturbed the present time, and, desirous of taking precautions against the depreciation of gold, they actually produced it.

The crisis of 1850, looked at on this side, explains itself. On the one hand, the silver, that the circulation annually drew into the market, suddenly failed to recruit its supplies; on the other, gold, that several governments excluded from circulation, flowed back into those countries which still admitted this metal into currency, and thereby a momentary incumbrance was produced. Hence the fall of 4 per cent in the price of gold and the rise of 4 per cent in the price of silver, which caused a difference of 8 per cent between the two precious metals *par excellence*.

The explanation we have just given becomes still more clear and precise when we closely analyse facts. Let us see first those which affect the scarcity of silver. England, which is the chief mart of the precious metals in Europe, had beheld the importation reduced in 1850 by about 27 millions of francs (£ sterling 1,080,000. This deficit bore chiefly upon silver. The remittances from India, which amounted annually to about 20,000,000 francs (£ sterling 800,000, had almost entirely failed; those of Turkey and Spain had diminished but in a smaller proportion. At the same time it had been necessary to send one million sterling to the Indies. The remittances made by the house of Baring's to St. Petersburg had absorbed 8 to 10 millions of francs in Silver. Germany and Holland had required more than usual. The Maritime Society of Berlin had imported silver to the amount of 3 or 4 millions of thalers; so that the importation of this metal into England having decreased by 1 million Sterling in 1850, and the export having increased probably by twice that amount, the level of the metallic reservoirs must have been lowered by about 75 millions of francs. When you add to this that two producing countries Spain and Russia, prohibiting export of Silver, the exchanges could not be otherwise than unfavourable under this state of things. It is easy then to conceive that, everywhere where monetary laws had not been altered the premium of exchange had been transferred from gold to silver.

These then were the causes of the temporary abundance and depreciation of gold, principally in the market of Paris. The blame cannot attach to California the supply from which country, did not begin to feed our bullion until about the end of December 1850. England had only received silver from the United States in 1850, and gold that had arrived from California by the direct route of Panama does not figure in the British importations beyond the value of £ sterling 682,000 *(14,666,400 francs.) The Mint of London in 1850 coined specie only to the value of £ sterling 1,492,000 (37,598,400 francs), which prevented the possibility of an extensive importation.

The market of Paris may have been overburdened by the specie that the decurrency of French gold in Spain and Portugal and both indigenous and foreign gold in Belgium caused to flow back into our country. It is proper to add also, that the English imported into France sums employed for the purchase of shares in railroads, which are estimated at not less than one million sterling; but the prevailing cause of the depreciation certainly was the decurrency of gold in Holland, for this measure had the effect of annulling, as a monetary value, and of rejecting at one blow, as simply a commercial value, on the market of metallic wealth an amount that is scarcely equalled even now, in all the outspread of its fecundity, by the annual production of California.

The gold pieces struck in Holland from 1846 to 1847 represented 172,583,955 *florins*, about 362 millions of francs. In supposing that only about two thirds of that sum continued in a state of money in 1850, there were than 115 millions of florins (236 millions of francs) suddenly withdrawn from the circulation and thrown back upon the market: how was it possible then for the value of the precious metals not to be affected. The gold thrown out of circulation was equivalent to twice the annual production of the globe before the discovery of the California gold fields. The mint of Paris alone, which only struck 27 millions in the whole of 1849, struck 85 millions in 1850 and 269 millions in 1851.

Happily this crisis was not of long duration. The gold minted in France soon flowed towards Piedmont to pay the first instalments of the loan, or towards the Milanese in payment of silks purchased for the manufactures of Lyons and St. Etienne. Credit is very little understood in Italy. This country does not possess bank bills to simplify accompts and which take, in payments of any amount, the place of specie. Italy therefore could not exist without gold. In fine, the apprehensions of the Dutch government have hitherto proved unfounded, and the end proposed has not even been partially accomplished. Undoubtedly, silver being made the only standard of her currency, abounds in that country more than is necessary; but she has been obliged to substitute for gold a paper currency of mean design which will not again go out of circulation. She now has notes of 10 and 5 florins (21 francs and 10½ francs each) which the Government issued, and which put forth at first under a transitory title will soon become definitive. Holland marches in the footsteps of Prussia and Austria. The Dutch government imagined that gold coins in losing the character of a legal money, would remain still in circulation as a commercial money and that every one would be glad to receive them at a depreciated value. This was to misunderstand the very nature of money, which only enters as a sign and substitute into exchanges on condition of representing a certain fixed value. As ought to have been foreseen, gold no longer circulates in Holland, and, instead of gold, they now have paper money. It is much to be doubted that the nation can have gained by the exchange.

We believe we have reduced to its intrinsic value the episodical fall of gold in 1850; but, since eighteen months, the production of this metal has made immense strides. The crisis which at that time had no existence and was purely imaginary may have obtained a footing and become imminent in reality; this it is now important to ascertain.

The discovery of Gold-fields has been principally developed in three great regions: the chain of the Oural and Altai mountains; California with its branches in the State of Sonora to the South, and Oregon in the north; the eastern countries and meridional districts of Australia. Let us follow out their results in the order of their discovery. The gold-washings of Russia rescued the production of gold from that languishing state to which it had dwindled towards the end of the XVIIIth century. The gold districts of the Oural, the first discovered, never yielded a very abundant harvest. The discovery hardly extends beyond the 60° of latitude. Within it, and considering that it has been carried out on a grand scale for more than half a century, it has been nearly stationary during the past fifteen years. The yearly product, almost equally divided between the crown and private individuals, barely exceeds 5,000 Kilograms.

With the gold districts of the Altai it is different. Notwithstanding the severity of an inhospitable climate and the difficulties presented to manual operations amidst a thinly scattered people, the working of the gold districts has taken a very rapid development. Commenced in 1828, after eight years exploration they yielded but 1,722 Kilograms; but subsequent to that period, they seem to have augmented in geometric proportion; in 1840 they produced 4,000 Kilograms, 10,000 Kilograms in 1842, and in 1847 exceeded 20,000 Kilograms.

(To be continued.)

* This is certainly an error, it should be 17,666,400 not 14,666,400.—ED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

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CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack,* and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless.—A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Complaints,	Symptoms,
Bilious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Lumbago,	Tic Douloureux,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female Irregularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of Urine,	Venereal affections,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Gout,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	Worms of all kinds,
Consumption,	Head-ache,	Sore Throats,	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Debility,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,	&c., &c.
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Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

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AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

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Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan. 22	Codan	Da. bk	312	Ipland	Hongkong	Nov. 14	Sundries	Smith, King and Co.
,, 23	Rienzi	A. ship	432	Bangs	New York		General	Russell and Co.
,, 23	Jane Sirenna	D. bark	200	Bredle	Malacca		Sundries	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 25	Julia	B. ship	510	Buthen	Sydney		Sundries	Shaw, Bland and Co.
,, 25	Nile	B. ship	763	Livesay	California		Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 26	Malta	B. str.	1300	Potts	Hongkong	Jan. 20	Opium	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
,, 27	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Stochard	California		Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 27	Bon Accord	B. bark	380	Buckle	London	Aug. 13	General	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.
,, 27	Union	A. ship	1012	Baxton	Hongkong	Jan. —	Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co.

PASSENGERS.—Per Steamer *Malta,* Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hogg, Child, and 4 Servants, Miss Jones, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cabanis, and Child, Mr. F. Walsh and Servant, Mr. T. Ede. Lee Ching, Native on deck.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan. 24	Comooro	A. bark	440	Scudder	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 25	Water Witch	B. bark	279	Mann	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Bon Accord	725	Jan. 27	B. bark	380	Buckle	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.		
Codan	4	Jan. 23	Da. bk	312	Ipland	Smith, King and Co.		
Crystal Palace	715	Jan. 11	B. ship	478	Narrocott	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Ennadale	716	Jan. 11	B. bark	343	Moore	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Fanny Chapman	717	Jan. 12	B. bark	298	Cunningham	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	
Greenfield	260	Jany. 8	A. ship	562	Follansbee	Shaw, Bland and Co.	Cork	
Harriet Humble	719	Jan. 11	B. ship	483	Fawcett	Reiss and Co.	London	
Jane Sirenna	7	Jan. 23	D. bark	200	Bordle	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
John Phillips	720	Jan. 15	B. bark	365	Poole	Lindsay and Co.	Continent	
Julia	723	Jan. 25	B. ship	510	Buthen	Shaw, Bland and Co.	London	
Malta		Jan. 26	B. str.	1300	Potts	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	31st Inst.
Mandarin	264	Jan. 27	A. ship	776	Stochard	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	
Nile	724	Jan. 25	B. ship	763	Livesay	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Rienzi	263	Jan. 23	A. ship	432	Bangs	Russell and Co.		
Samuel Appleton	259	Jany. 3	A. ship	700	Deane	Bull, Nye and Co.	London	Early
S. V. Given	262	Jan. 19	A. ship	572	Given	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Thomas Royden	722	Jan. 19	B. ship	891	Wilson	Russell and Co.	London	Early
Union	265	Jan. 27	A. ship	1012	Baxton	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	
Whampoa	6	Dec. 12	D. bark	447	Kinik	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	*Laid up*	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Dewan	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Glenlyon	B. bark	348	D'Huische	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. ship	385	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY, 1853.

THE weather of the past week has been very unsettled, and if we take into consideration the rain of the 23d, 24th, and 25th, and the snow and cold which succeeded, by no means agreeable. The fact must not however be overlooked that about this time a considerable fall of rain frequently descends, averaging in the last three years no less than 76 parts of an inch, although last year it only attained 17 parts.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

January.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
22	S.	30.27	30.43	30.18	40.5	32.0	44.0	S.E. to S.S.E.	N.	0.00	0.01
23	S.	30.13	30.32	30.01	48.5	35.0	43.5	S.S.E.	N.	0.00	0.11
24	M.	30.07	30.33	29.95	48.0	45.0	43.0	N.W.	N.	0.04	0.11
25	Tu.	30.03	30.40	29.93	42.0	41.0	43.0	N.N.E. to N.E.	S.	0.54	0.00
26	W.	30.23	30.41	30.17	32.0	31.0	45.0	N.N.W.	N. to N.N.W.	0.92	0.44
27	Th.	30.47	30.30	30.39	31.5	27.0	47.0	N.W. to N.N.W.	S.E.	0.00	0.11
28	F.	30.49	30.34	30.43	26.0	22.0	46.0	N.W. to N.N.W.	S.E.	0.00	0.35
Shanghae, 29th Jany., 1853.				Mean	38.3		44.5		Total	1.50	0.76

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45					3,036,803							763,824	3,860,027	6,411
Year 1845-46	8,027,307	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,263	452,729	1,314,162	481,482	248,851	3,733,973	12,459,988	11,192
Year 1846-47	8,957,660	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,450	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	11,575
Year 1847-48	11,441,440	341,306	50,631	3,571	11,837,078	485,172	255,463	1,005,391	1,535,243	453,372	227,060	3,874,101	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,343	578,67[illegible]	[illegible]38,651	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,175
Year 1849-50	15,422,244	1,125,376	25,200	35,816	16,600,257	556,445	312,409	1,353,042	2,569,353	682,348	257,126	5,734,113	22,363,370	15,777
Year 1850-51	27,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	3,733,876	4,459,353	1,451,726	601,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52													57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	10,683,454	44,441	16,011	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	269,602	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49	10,232,449	18,400	85,525		10,336,374	137,714	330,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,972,991	12,310,365	13,915
Year 1849-50	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,662	228,607	48,124	546,985	13,867,497	13,142
Year 1850-51	18,575,356	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,646	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,323
Year 1851-52													31,225,000	20,321

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	31
Year 1849-50	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	413
Year 1850-51	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	229
Year 1851-52	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	251

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	15,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,348
1851-52, in 114 ,,																Estimated	65,080,400	23,640
1851-52, Increase, Decrease.																	1,327,000	1,492

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels,			1852—July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8 ,,			Augt. ,,													3,893,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9 ,,			Sept. ,,													3,526,387	3,654			31
In 7 ,,			Oct. ,,													4,263,745	3,000			47
In 9 ,,			Nov. ,,													3,527,328	1,159		150	49
In 2 ,,			Dec. ,,													836,000	32			
1853.																				
Jany. 6	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London													17,525,115	18,035	3 cases	150	118
,, 6	Wild Flower,	471	Liverpool					440,800								640,000	1,453			11
,, 8	Emily,	258	Liverpool												120,600	361,400	118			
,, 10	Naomi,	405	Cork																	
,, 24	Ann Mitchell,	730	London													379,920				
																636,189	700			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1 Vessel,			1852—July Total				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2 ,,			Augt. ,,	780,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,610
In 6 ,,			Sept. ,,	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,315
In 9 ,,			Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,125
In 10 ,,			Nov. ,,	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,537,400	42.00	3,350
In 6 ,,			Dec. ,,	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.03	815
1853	Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852,			10,926,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,094,600			358,300		2,452,900	20,159,300	250.16	33,855
Jany. 2	Helens,	596	New York	243,000	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400		4,900	11,000		126,300	604,900	19.01	500

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																			
																2,704,878			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																83,725	1,176	29 cases
1853																		
Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong															
,, 24	Water-Witch,	279	Hongkong													48,747		
																149,728		

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